

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS
FROM CONGRESSMAN FEIGHAN
FOR HEARING ON H. R. 2138
(RODINO BILL)

1. How many persons are employed by R.F.E. ?
2. How many such persons are married, and number of children?
3. What are the present salaries of those so employed?
4. How long has each person been employed by R.F.E. ?
5. In what capacity do they now serve?
6. What was the employment of such persons during the ten year period preceeding their employment by R.F.E. ?
7. What is the country of birth of each employee?
8. When did each person leave, if they did so, their country of origin?
9. What is the policy of R.F.E. in its broadcasts -- do the broadcasts advocate national independence for nations subjugated by, or under control of Communist officials?
10. Do the broadcasts disapprove of Communism, and if so, give several copies of such broadcasts as examples.
11. Not included.
12. What is the justification for the Congress to exempt employees of R.F.E. from the Statutory requirement of five-year residence in the United States for eligibility for citizenship?
13. Do you feel that such five-year requirement is: _____unnecessary, _____should be repealed, or _____shortened?
14. Is the nature of your broadcast solely to reflect the way of life in the United States? If so, how do you portray it?
15. What coverage, if any, did you give to the riots of Watts? Please present copies of such broadcasts.

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What was the employment of such persons during the ten year period
preceeding their employment by R.F.E. ?

ANSWER TOO VARIED. SEPARATE BIO DATA SHEETS SHOULD BE
REFERRED TO.

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What is the policy of RFE in its broadcasts - do the broadcasts advocate national independence for nations subjugated by, or under control of Communist officials?

The policy of Radio Free Europe is to help the peoples of Eastern Europe to regain the personal freedoms and national independence of which they were deprived by Communist takeovers after World War II. It does not advocate violence, but encourages its audiences to seek, defend and expand upon increased freedoms at every opportunity.

Do the broadcasts disapprove of Communism, and if so, give several copies of such broadcasts as examples.

The broadcasts demonstrate day by day the abuses and shortcomings of the Communist system, in the listeners' own countries and throughout the Communist world. Communism is so thoroughly discredited in the minds of nearly all East Europeans -- both as an ideology and as a practical system -- most broadcasts concern themselves with pointing out new problems and, in addition, pointing out new possibilities for specific changes, instead of with wholesale denunciation. (For samples of scripts, please see Attachment A.)

What is the justification for the Congress to exempt employees of R.F.E. from the Statutory requirement of five-year residence in the United States for eligibility for citizenship?

The exiles from East Europe who serve on the RFE staff as broadcasters, writers, editors, newsmen, researchers, linguists, actors, announcers and executives constitute a unique group of highly talented and highly dedicated people who are serving the causes of freedom and democracy, and the common interests of the United States and the people of their countries of origin in a most extraordinary way.

These exile employees of Radio Free Europe are anti-communist exiles from countries now under communist rule. They left their countries, many barely escaping with their lives, because they had stood against the communists who took over their countries and because they stood for freedom of and in their countries. Many of these people held positions of prominence and stature in their countries. All are well educated, talented and cultured. Among them are a former ambassador and other diplomats, parliamentarians, men who held important positions in government and industry, lawyers and other professional people, economists, writers, editors, and business men. They are people of proven ability who have made and are continuing to make a notable contribution to society.

These men and women wish to become American citizens. At some time in the past, after leaving their homeland, they came to the United States and took first steps to establish residence. A number lived here for some time. Employment with RFE gave them an opportunity to enlist in the cause for freedom of their fellow countrymen behind the Iron Curtain. Radio Free Europe asked them to work in Munich, Germany where it is now located. RFE operation

is carried on. In accepting employment by RFE at Munich they had to forgo, or at least postpone, their opportunity to remain in the United States long enough to become U.S. citizens. They took out re-entry permit papers which are kept alive by RFE returning the individuals to the United States for a few days every two years.

As the years went by the delay in their being able to establish U.S. residence requirements which would enable them to become U.S. citizens has now lasted up to and beyond fifteen years, in some cases sixteen years. These employees of this American institution are staying and working abroad because of the requirements of their U.S. employers. They remain on this work because they believe in it, and are dedicated to the cause of freedom it represents. The demands of their employment abroad may keep them waiting many more years for their citizenship unless relieved by remedial legislation. Meanwhile, they remain stateless, and what is most heart-breaking, their children remain stateless, deprived of opportunities which would be opened to them by U.S. citizenship. Their children are especially handicapped by lack of U.S. citizenship in their desire to come to America to complete their higher education. Without U.S. citizenship, very limited opportunities are open to them for scholarships, for financial and other assistance, for jobs to help work their way through college, for initial acceptance in colleges they desire to enter. Brilliant children of talented parents who graduate from the Munich American High School with outstanding records are faced with many difficulties in trying to go on to get college educations in the U.S.

These exiles and their children live in an atmosphere that is strongly

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American. They work under American management and supervision. They

broadcast in their native languages, but the framework in which their work is done and their guidance is American and in the English language. Their children attend American schools in Munich and speak unaccented, colloquial English, or "American-ese" if you will, and their parents are proud of it. These people want very strongly to become American citizens, and they would fit quickly and smoothly into any American community.

I would like to cite a few examples of the kind of person who would be enabled by this bill to become a U.S. citizen.

Istvan Bede, RFE's Director of Hungarian Broadcasting, was the first Hungarian Ambassador to Great Britain immediately after World War II. He resigned in 1948 in protest against Hungary's subversion into a satellite of the Soviet Union. Earlier in his diplomatic career Mr. Bede had been head of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry's Press Department. He also served in important assignments in the Political Department of the Foreign Ministry. He is a superbly well educated and widely read man, a poised and polished public speaker. His wife is a daughter of an Ambassador, a lovely and cultured woman. They, like their associates in RFE, will make very desirable American citizens.

Preda Bunescu, recently transferred to New York as Chief of the Rumanian Desk, was educated as a lawyer. After leaving Rumania when that country was overtaken by communism, he first worked in Paris for the Credit Lyonnais Bank. He also did writing and studied economics at the University of Strasbourg. Like so many of his colleagues at RFE he would fit perfectly into American life and contribute materially to it.

Tadeusz Nowakowski is a well known Polish writer, author of several excellent books. One of his best-sellers received a leading

German literary award a few years ago. He is a brilliant and accomplished writer on the political and cultural scene.

Laslo Feketekuty, Chief of RFE's Hungarian News Desk, was Assistant Professor in Government at the University of Budapest. He is a solid citizen with an attractive family, the kind of people anyone would like to have living next door.

I could go on with many more examples, but let me mention only one more. Kazimierz Wierzbianski, Chief of RFE's Polish News Desk, is a good example of how employment with RFE in Munich has prevented an individual for many years from obtaining the U.S. citizenship he would otherwise have attained. Mr. Wierzbianski was admitted to the United States in 1952 as a quota immigrant, joined RFE, was asked to go to Munich, and has remained there since in a key position. Throughout the intervening years, he has had to return to the U.S. every two years to renew and maintain his re-entry permit. His brother who came to the United States at the same time and remained here has long since become a U.S. citizen.

These exiles who are working in RFE are perhaps the best-proven anti-communists anywhere. Many were imprisoned by communist governments; many escaped from their countries at great personal risk. They are called traitors by the communist regimes in their home countries. Their return would for some mean rigged show trials and possible death sentences. They have remained stateless through all these years that they aspire to U.S. citizenship.

Citizenship and holding a U.S. passport would have tremendous morale value to these deserving people, and would have important operational value to the RFE organization. Anyone who has traveled or lived abroad knows the

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vital importance of a passport. Without it one is without recognized status. The U.S. re-entry permit is not in itself a travel document. Its acceptance at national borders in lieu of a passport is not certain. RFE has many needs for its employees to travel across international borders, as for example to cover important events in Rome, Paris, Vienna, Brussels. The holder of a U.S. passport can, of course, make such trips without hindrance. For stateless people there is always the chance of delay at borders, or even exclusion.

Citizenship achieved under the provisions of the proposed bill would make it more likely that these key exile employees will stay with RFE. As the years pass by and they grow older, and as their children reach high school and college age, they become more and more anxious to acquire citizenship, particularly for the sake of their families. In the past year one of our best exile political writers and broadcasters finally, after much soul searching and with great reluctance, resigned to go to London where he could be assured of continuing employment in anti-communist political work and at the same time acquire citizenship. He wanted to stay at RFE, but family pressures finally became too great.

The exile employees of RFE who would be able to achieve U.S. citizenship under this proposed bill are devoted to the beliefs and ideals which we as Americans hold to be so very important. They are grateful for the opportunity America has given them to work at RFE for the improvement of the hard lot of their fellow countrymen who are under communist domination. RFE's exiles are highly motivated people, dedicated to the cause of their countrymen's

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eventual freedom from communism. They want to continue this work to which they are so dedicated. They also want to become U.S. citizens. Above all else they want their children, whom they have raised as Americans in an American-oriented atmosphere, to become U.S. citizens. They do not want to have to leave RFE to become U.S. citizens, and only if they felt that they were forced to move to America in order to fulfill residence requirements, would they leave RFE. Within the next few years, however, many may feel it necessary for the sake of their families, to leave RFE and go to the U.S. unless some way is found for them to count the years spent at RFE in meeting residence requirements. Their leaving RFE would be a tremendous and irreparable loss to RFE's effectiveness, for these people represent a large share of the very heart of RFE's operation.

I earnestly hope, and urge, that you may be able to give favorable consideration to this proposed bill. Its passage would be the finest single action that could be taken to recognize the dearest wish of the exiles affected by it, which is to become U.S. citizens and most especially to facilitate their children becoming U.S. citizens.

Do you feel that such five-year requirement is:

No unnecessary, No should be repealed, or No shortened?

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Is the nature of your broadcast solely to reflect the way of life in the United States? If so, how do you portray it?

RFE gives considerable attention to American ideas and ideals and the American way of life, as attractive examples for East Europeans to follow when and as they attain greater freedom. However, its special role (as opposed to that of Voice of America) is to deal with the internal affairs and problems of the East European countries, and to act as a communicator of correct information and democratic thinking from the world as a whole. RFE's portrayal of the United States is objective and balanced; it presents a highly attractive image to East Europeans by contrast with the Communist system under which they are forced to live.

What coverage, if any, did you give to the riots of Watts? Please
present copies of such broadcasts.

RFE reported the Watts riots and other developments in the field of civil rights, positive and negative, factually and in the context of overall American progress in this field. Its accurate reporting served to counteract the distortion and misrepresentation of civil rights and related problems by the press, radio and other public media of all Communist regimes, and did so all the more effectively because of its honesty and balance. (For samples of scripts, please see Attachment B.)